terday received the Bishop of Verdun. He said he

THE CAPTURE OF NANA-SAHIB.

whereabouts of the chieftein, and led to his capture

In his confession to the political agent, the prisoner de

that he took a leading part in the mutiny, but denied he had anything to do with

the Cawnpore massacre. He gave an interesting

account of his subsequent wanderings in Bhootan

Physicians have examined him, and express doub

moned.

The Maharajah of Scindia at first sought to have it stipulated that the man's life should be saved, but he afterward surrendered him unconditionally to the British, who placed him in trons. Bala, a brother of Nana Sahib, has also been captured.

TREATY-MAKING POWERS OF ROUMANIA.

Austria, Germany, and Russia have pre-

ented a joint request to the Porte for permission to con-

clude commercial treaties directly with Roumania. The

Porte refuses, basing his right to do so on the Treaty of

THE TROUBLES IN CUBA.

THE TAX ON CAPITAL TO BE ENFORCED WITH RIGOR

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—The Diario says:

There is no truth in the reports which certain people have been circulating that Captain-General Concha will not enforce the decree of July 10, establishing a contribution of five per cent on capital. The story has been put in circulation for the purpose of raising the premium on gold, as well as to lainer the credit of the Government. The superior authority never receies, no matter what may be the nature of the opposition which it meets. It has been decided to enforce this decree with

tax-payers, but reserves the right, should it be found

hereafter that their capital is greater than represented,

Captain-General Concha, accompanied by his chief of

staff, three aids, and an escortof 50 soldiers, left this

FOREIGN NOTES.

morning for the Cinco Villas district and the Trocha.

to collect on the surplus at the rate of five per cent.

SCENE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

HAVANA, Oct. 22 .- The Diario says:

-DEPARTURE OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL TO THE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25, 1874.

making this confession, sought to withdraw it.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25, 1874.

the Church and society."

## WASHINGTON.

THE TEXAS OFFICE-HOLDERS.

THE REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL AGENTS—A TALE OF BRI-BERY AND CORRUPTION-THE COLLECTOR AND POSTMASTER OF GALVESTON ORDERED TO BE REMOVED-SENATOR FLANAGAN'S ALLEGED COR-RUPTION-THE INQUIRIES TO BE MADE IN OTHER

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Oct. 25 .- The members of the Cabinet now in the city assembled at the White House

his attention the business of an important character

White House, as he is staying with Marshal Sharpe,

the President upon his arrival the report of the Specia bribery, corruption, office-selling, and other crimes is set forth. The President carefully read the report, an consulted the heads of the two departments interested, and at once confirmed the recommendation of the Secr of the Collector of the Port of Galveston and also the Postmaster of that city. It was shown that Senator mended the officers to remain, telling them that he would fight the confirmations and de-feat them in the Senate. If the report of is probable he will have all he wants to do to look after graphed to ex-Gov. Pease of Texas, and offered him the of Postmaster. It is a singular commentary ut trembled at the dangers menacing France. It was necessary that the Catholics should unite their forces to and this fact stated, he very gravely inquired meet these threatened evils and oppose the enemies of The answer must have been affirmative, for he promptly approved of the selections day received a dispatch from Gov. Pease, saying that h HIS SURRENDER BY THE MAHARAJAH OF SCINDIA TO THE BRITISH-HIS CONFESSION-DOUBTS OF his private business interests prevent his acceptance. The removals will entait many changes in the Custom-Nana-Sahib has been surrendered into the pointed, will be allowed to make such changes as h hands of the British officers by the Maharajah of Scindia. It is understood that a letter from Nana to the Maharajah, asking for protection, first revealed the able that the inquiries will be extended to New-Orleans,

> CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. RECOGNITION OF CONSULS, APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

but they will go into Fiorida, and possibly into Alabama

Florida, with Senator Conover, promises to be a good

consul General of the German Empire at New-York; Magnus A. R. Luidberg, Vice-Consul of Denmark at ortland, Me.; Christian A. Jorgensen, Vice-Consul of Denmark for the State of Iowa; Alfred C. Garsia, Vice-

onsul of Urnguay for Galveston, Texas. The President yesterday made the following appointments: John S. Wood of Iowa, to be Agent for the Iuments: John S. Wood of Town, to be Agent for the In-dians of the Blackfeet Agency. Montana; Dexter E. Clapp of Kansas, Agent for the Indians of the Crow Agency, Montana; James Wright of Iowa, Agent for the Indians of Fert Hall Agency, Idaho; Benjamin F. Les of Pensylvania, to be Indian Inspector; Isaofor Biumen-thal, to be Collector of Customs at St. Marks, Fla., and A. Fletcher, Postmaster at Marietta, Ga.

THE RELATIVE STANDING OF NAVAL CADETS. The following is the relative standing of graduates from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis it grade of Ensign :

WASHED POSTAGE STAMPS. Third Assistant Postmaster-General Barber,

\$1,000,000, or five per cent of the amount by the use of washed postal stamps. To be able to defraud the Government of so large an amount it is evident that there must be an organized and systematic dent that there must be an organization of the business carried on in this line. In many cases, however, the washing is so poorly done as to be readily detected, in which case the letter is treated as if not stamped at all and forwarded to the bead Letter Office with other matter held for postage. While the Government loses the amount that should have been paid for postage the person practicing the fraud gains nothing, as his letter is not delivered.

A QUESTION OF EQUITY. Some of the employés of the Government,

who were removed from office on the 1-t of August, are offering to make no account of their last month's services to the Government, and asking that their discharges may be dated June 30. By this course they would receive no compensation for services rendered in the month of July, but receive the two months' parvoted by Congress to those discharged at the close of the voted by Congress to those discharged at the close of the fiscal year. While it is doubtful whether legal warrant could be found for such a course, it is claimed that there is a good degree of equity in the matter, and that those who have rendered an additional month's service should not fare worse than those relieved from duty a month earlier. It is probable that the subject will come before Congress for its action at the approaching session. The withholding of a small per centage of salary, or an additional compensation, payable when the employe leaves the Government service will be proposed.

GEN, MEIGS AND THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

The President is still urging Gen. Meigs to accept the Russian Mission. In case he does he is to be retired with his full rank. Gen. Meigs, however, besitates, as he does not believe that, after having accepted a civil office for the retired list of the army, be can again draw pay as an officer at the close of his civil term. In this opinion he is seconded by good lawyers. The same

question is now pending before the Attorney-General upon the permission given to Gen. Sickles to file an argument to show that since his resignation as Minister to Spain he is entitled to pay as a retired officer. The decision of this case may influence Gen. Meigs. If he accepts Gen. Raffas Ingalls will be nominated for quarter-master-General. The matter is exciting much attention among army officers. THE PRESIDENT AND THE THIRD TERM. Intimate friends of the President say that he has made no allusion whatever to them concerning the nade no athird term, nor is it known that any ene has mentioned the subject to him in conversation; and, further, he has in no way expressed himself in such manner as to incline them to believe that he has aspira-

tions in that direction. They further remark that, although much has been said and written upon the subject, the question has not come to him in a form re-quiring a reply, and therefore any utterance he might make would not only be gratuitous and intrusive, but contrary to usage.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.-Chief Engineer Wm. H. Rutherford, and Assistant Engineer Jabez Burehard, and H. D. Potts, United States Navy, have been placed on the retired list.

First Lieuremant Edward H. Totten, Regimental Quartermaster of the 1st Artillery, is ordered to relieve John W. Dillenback of the 1st Artillery as disbursing other at Charleston, S. C.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25 .- Advices have reached here that the Centeunial Board of the State of Massachu setts, at its meeting yesterday at Boston, recommended as a means of raising revenue, the establishment of an agency similar to that employed by the Government, through Jay Cooke & Co.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 25 .- The new Catholio Church of St. Mary's on Hillhouse ave. in this city was dedicated to-day. In the morning the dedication service took place, Bishop O'Rielly of Springfield, Mass., officiating as celebrant of the Pontifical High Mass. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Lynch of Charleston, S.C. In the evening the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn of St. Stephen's Churca, New-York. The new church cost kinking.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1874.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE LOUISIANA CONTEST.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

BEN. MERRILL'S ACTION IN ARRESTING CITIZENS OF SHREVEPORT DENOUNCED ON ALL SIDES-THE DE-CISION IN THE NATURALIZATION CASE—CURIOSITY AS TO WHAT THE REGISTRAR'S ACTION WILL BE-

LITTLE CHANCE OF A FAIR ELECTION.

New-ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—The action of Gen. Merill, commanding at Shreveport, in going into court himself and making affidavits against the signers of the labor pledge, bas created a vast amount of disgust and indignation. Only a fortnight or so ago Gen. Emory declared in a published note to Packard that the military should, under no circumstances, be sllowed to meddle in political affairs; yet Gen.

Mercill within five days after his arrival within five days after his arrival Shreveport, steps aside from his official position to make affidavits in a petty Commission had been committed before his arrival. It in no wise affected the interests he had in charge. But the worst feature of the case is that the first one of the Shreveport citizens selected for arrest and arraignment was J.J.Horan, the Conservative candidate for the Legislature, while the Commissioner before whom he is to be tried, A. B. Levisee, is his opponent on the Radical side for the same office. They all do not induce the Deputy Marshals at Shreveport serve the warrants and so sent to the additional content of the four sides are the main entrances, which are provided with a reades upon the ground floor. ers' Court, against citizens who have brought themparish and got the Deputy Sheriff of the parish, a man named Neill, to serve them. There is great extitement at Shreveport in consequence. The army officers here would not believe, yesterday, that Merrill had taken this action. Every one seemed to consider it unbecoming and improper.

The Federal authorities are pushing arrests now in Caddo, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Grant, and, in fact, in nearly all the north-western parishes, and in St. Martin's also. If the object is not to affect the election by intimidating or driving out the Conservative voters, it looks much like it.

It is difficult to say what will come of Field's action in the case of the naturalized citizens. He declares their papers illegal and if the Registrar should thereupon strike off their names, the result will be the disfranchisement of nearly half of the Conservative majority in this city, and that would give the State to the Radicals. The opinion to-day is divided as to the Registrar's probable course. Mine is that the scheme will be carried out by the Radicals if they find themselves courageous enough now seems clear that there is little of a fair election in The Conservatives are keeping quiet ; enduring everything in silence and patience ; determined to have no collision and to vote, if they are not put in jail meanwhile. But with these cavalry raids and indiscriminate arrests in a dozen parishes; the disfranchisements of conservatives and the fraudulent registration papers issued to negroes (two thousand are known to have been issued). I can not see by what stretch of charity the forthcoming election can be termed fair.

The troops were reviewed this morning on Canal-st. This occurrence issaid to have no reference to the "intimidation" of the whites, and I am pretty sure is not so construed by the better classes.

MORE ARRESTS.

ARREST OF PROMINENT CITIZENS OF SHREVEPORT AND ST. MARTINS-NO RESISTANCE OFFERED-

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 25 .- The following gentlemen were arrested yesterday morning by the United States Marshal, charged with violating the Enforcement George A. Pike, banker; E. Jacobs of the firm of E. & B. Jacobs, the wealthiest firm in the city; John J Horan of the firm of Horan & Looney; W. D. Ford of the firm of Boisseau & Ford; R. H. Lindsay of the firm of Steers & Lindsay, and J. G. McWilliams. Other arrests are threatened. The warrants were served by O'Neill, the Radical candidate for Sheriff in Boss Parish, and were based upon the affidavits of Gen. Lewis Merrill, United States Army, Commanding the No resistance was offered, and no one atto escape. The examination is set down for Ninety additional warrants have been prepared at the instance of Gen. Merrill. It is said they will be served on Monday.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 25 .- Persons from St. Martin's report the arrest at Breaux Bridge, by the United States Marshal, of Eugene Durio and A. Herbert, who, with those previously arrested, were removed to St. Martins ville, where they are to have a preliminary examination pext Monday. It is not known upon what charge they

The police jury met yesterday and refused to take any action toward holding the election. The whites are supposed to be ahead at the close of the registration.

THE AFFIDAVIT UPON WHICH THE SHREVEPORT AR-RESTS WERE MADE -- A PANIC AMONG THE WHITES ON THE RED RIVER-THE NEGROES STOP WORK. New-Orleans, Oct. 25 .- The following is the text of the affidavit upon which the citizens of Shreve

United States of America, District of Louisiana.

Personally came and appeared before me, the underegued authority, Lewis Merril, Major of the 7th Regiment of United States Cavairy, who, being by me first duly sworn, did depose and say that, on or about the 16th day of October, 1874, at the City of Shreveport, in the district aforesaid (here follows the names of the 26 citizens), did, each and every one of them, conspire to intimidate and control numerous qualified voters in said district in exercising the right of suffrage, by threatening to deprive said voters of employment by threatening to deprive said voters of employment by threatening to refuse to renew the contracts with said voters for labor, in violation of a statute of the United States; wherefore he prays that said parties be arrested and dealt with according to law.

Lewis Mercells.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on the 22d day of October, 1874.

U.S. Commissioner for the District of Louisana.

October, 1874. U. S. Commissioner for the District of Louisiana. Tapt. W. T. Scovili of the steamer Bryarly, which arrived last night from Shreveport, states that on the way up he engaged a full cargo of cotton for the return trip at points below Shreveport, but in the meantime cavalry having appeared, accompanied by United States Deputy Marshals, who were reported to have writs for the arrest of several hundred citizens of parishes bordering on the Red River, a punic seized the whites who indiscriminately took to the woods, and the negroes stopped work. The consequence was that out of the full cargo engaged, the Bryariy got but twenty-five bales, there being no one to haul the cotton to the landings. Capt. tirely suspended on many plantations, which will cause

beavy losses to both planters and merchants.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION. AN ADDRESS ISSUED BY THE DEMOCRATS AND CON-SERVATIVES DENOUNCING THE MOVEMENT AND CONDEMNING THE FEDERAL OFFICIALS ENGAGED

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 25 .- The following has been unanimously adopted by the Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee :

New-Orleans, Oct. 24, 1874.

Whereas, Several thousand of our foreign-born citizens were naturalized in the Second District Court upon the advice of the best legal talent in the State, said advice being based upon previous decisions upon said question and acquiesced in for many years,

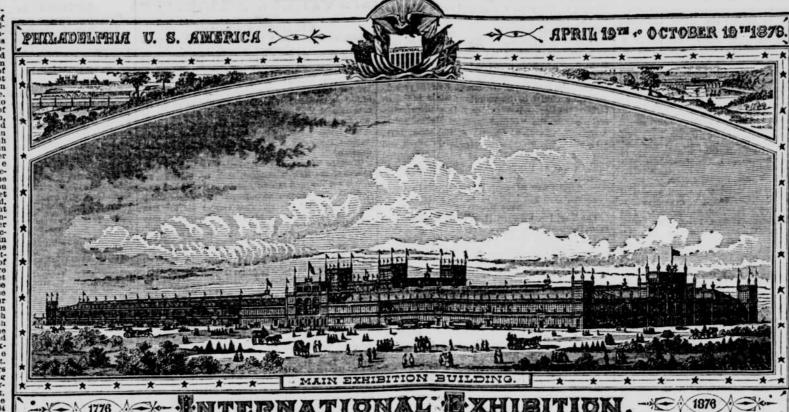
Whereas, Said naturalized citizens have been regis-

Whereas, Said naturalized citizens have been registered without opposition being made to their right to register, and have thereby become qualified electors under the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Louisians, and

Whereas, It is contemplated by the Republican leaders, Kellogs, Packard, Beckwith, and others, to deprive our foreign-born citizens thus naturalized of their right to vote by advising Assistant Supervisors arbitrarily to strike from the list of registered voters the names of said foreign-born citizens, thereby investing said Supervisors with the extraordinary power of wresting from said citizens the right of citizenship secured by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, and recognized in their fullest extent by said Supervisors by their official act of registering said citizens, and

Whereas, This conspiracy between the Governor and

Pederai officials is intended to secure by fraud the same Jesuits in the Parish of Orleans which they are attempt-fac to secure in the country parishes by intumdating white voters through the prostitution of the Federai Jadicary and the degradation of the United States of That we denotice in unmeasured terms this



movement to deprive said foreign-born citizens of their right of cuizenship; the persistent interference of Federal officials in the affairs of our State, intended to invite conflicts and disorder; and we denounce the weakness and disposition of the Executive in submitting to the dictation of said Federal officials.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to every registered citizen thus naturalized, to present himself at the polls and cast his vote.

Resolved, That if this outrage be consummated, we hold up to popular execration the individual authors of this foul conspiracy against a worthy class of our citizens.

against a worthy class of our city
ALBERT VOORHIES,
President Executive Committee. ATTORNEY-GENERAL FIELD DECIDES AGAINST THE JURISDICTION OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT. New-Orleans, Oct. 25.—Attorney-General field has given his opinion, addressed to the State Register of Voters, from which the following extracts are

made:

Sir: Your communication of the 20th inst. is received, and the question you propound to me. Whether the Second and First District Courts of the Parish of Orleans have authority under the act of Congress of the 14th of April. 1862, to grant naturalization certificates to aliens, and thereby confer on them the right of citizenship! I have considered the question with more than ordinary care, and with a view of having these grave questions fairly and legally determined. The fifth section of the act of Congress of the 14th of April. 1892, provides that every court of record in any individual State having common law, jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk, prothenotary, shall be considered a District Court within the meaning of this act, and every alien who may have been naturalized in any such court shall enjoy, after the passage of this act, the same rights and privileges as if he had been naturalized in a District or Circuit Court of the United States (2 Stat. at Large, 153). I maintain that passage of this act, the same rights and privileges as if he had been naturalized in a District or Circuit Court of the United States (2 Stat. at Large, 153). I maintain that this is the only provision of law which defines the character and jurisdiction of the courts clothed with power by the act of Congress to naturalize aliens. The inquiry then suggests itself. Does the Second Circuit Court contain the attributes required in the section above cited! If it does not possess all of them, it cannot naturalize. The Second District Court is a court of limited jurisdiction, that the Second District Court has not now, nor has it had since 1864, any other power of jurisdiction except that which strictly belongs to a Probate Court. Will it be contended that a court so limited in its jurisdictions, confined entirely to probate matters, with no power to decide upon controversies between citizens generally, could be classed as a court excressing common law powers!

Here follows an array of authorities showing that a court to naturalize aliens must have common law jurisdiction, and recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana are cited, one of which savs: "The Second District Court has only probate jurisdiction," The other says: "The Second District Court has only probate jurisdiction try a suit against heirs who had been put in possession of property of succession." The Attorney-General then says: "This Second District Court has only probate jurisdiction from, and its proceedings are strictly dependent upon, statutory law."

In conclusion he says: After a very careful and patient examination of the question you mave submitted to me for my official opinion, and, if I know myseif, with a determination to divest my mind of all political influence in coming to a conclusion, I am constrained to say that I do not believe that under the third section of the act of Congress, approved the 14th of April, 1802.

act of Congress, approved the 14th of April, 1862. Second District Court of this parish has the jurisdic-

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

PROMINENT CITIZENS AND OFFICIALS OF OSBORNE PARISH ARRESTED IN A VIOLENT MANNER-NO

CAUSE FOR THIS PROCEEDING KNOWN. NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 25 .- SHREVEPORT, Oct. 25 .-The Shreceport Times has just received the following

from Homer, Osborne Parish: N. J. Scott, Parish Judge; J. A. Ramsey, Recorder and S. R. Richardson, Mayor, were arrested here last night by one Selye and Deputy Marshal Maxey, assisted by cavalry. The cause of the arrests is unknown. No citizens are aware of any act to justify even a suspicion of an offense. The arrests were made in the most violent manner. The parties are not allowed to communicate with their families. The prisoners are cursed and abused. Ramsey is the most popular man i the parish. Judge Scott is a candidate for reflection. All the men are of great influence, whose presence here would be the greatest strength on election day. The outrage is most shameless. Marry and Ray spoke here yesterday, and brought efficers, Commissioner Jewett and others with them. Sheriff Aycock follows the crowd with a habeas corpus from District Judge Trimble. Our people will labor harder than ever for success. A rumor from Radical sources has it that 200 more arrests will be made. It should be recollected that Jasper Blackburn has borne testimony to the peace and order of Claiborne

DRAYTON E. HAYES.

MASS MEETING OF THE WHITES AND BLACKS OF ST. MARY PARISH. FRANKLIN, La., Oct. 25 .- A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the white and colored people of the Parish of St. Mary, called in accordance with a resolution adopted by the White League Nominating Convention, was held here yesterday. A compromise simi-lar to that recently made in the Parish of Terrebonne was effected. The meeting throughout was orderly, and the speeches delivered by both white and colored men were well received. The following compromise ticke in opposition to the straight-out Republican ticket, was adopted with great entusiasm: Arthur Antoine (colored) and L. S. Clark (white) for State Representatives; J. W. Lyman (white) for Parish Judge, and Timothy Davis (colored) for Sheriff. The whites have ten and the blacks two candidates for Police Jury. The Ward Constables and the Justices of the Peace are equally divided.

THE ALABAMA ARRESTS.

TRIAL OF THE SUMTER COUNTY CON-SPIRACY CASE.

DISCHARGE OF TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS-THEIR ARREST WHOLLY UNWARRANTED AND FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREVENTING THEM FROM TESTIFY-ING-THE FACTS IN THE CASE AS SHOWN BY THE TESTIMONY.

MOBILE, Oct. 25 .- The examination in the great Sumter County conspiracy case was continued vesterday, and the testimony, both for the prosecution and the defense, was all taken. When the prosecution closed, Commissioner Gillette discharged John Little (colored), a Democrat. one of the defendants. as there was no evidence that he had taken any part in the conversation on which the charge of conspiracy was based, and after the witnesses for the defense had been examined, Col. Lee, another of the defendants, was released for the same reason. The arrest of these two men was wholly unwarranted, and its only conceivable purpose was to prevent them from testi fying in defense of the other two. In other words, that the United States Deputy Marshal made a friv-

County, and then to prevent them from making any defense, included in the complaint the only two men who could testify to their innocence, although he had not the first scintilla of evidence that either of the witnesses took any part whatever in the conversation out of which the accusation grew. The whole proceeding has been characterized as frivolous. The facts as shown by the testimony taken yesterday

A young man named Kornigay has been accused of being concerned in the murder of Ivey, and has left Sumter County. Another young man named Stephen Smith has temporary charge of Kornigay's place, for the purpose of gathering the crop and protecting the women. Jerry Rix, a bad negro, convicted a year ago of stealing, and now held by the United States detectives as a witness against Kornigay, went down to the place armed with a gun and accompanied by four other negroes, and frightened the ladies. Smith ordered him off, and being in Livingston a day or two after, inquired of Detective Hester if Jerry had gone to the Kornigay place by his authority. The latter replied that he had not. As Smith was about to go home he accidentally met Col. Wetmore, his legal adviser, and related to him what had happened. Col. Wetmore told him that no one had a right to trespass on the place without a writ or a warrant, and that if Jerry came there again, or even detective Hester himself, without such legal authority, he might put him off, using force, and shoot him or blow his brains out. This conversation took place in the street in broad day, and in the presence of a white man and three negroes. Two of the negroes were Republicans and were easily induced to make affidavits against Wetmore and Smith; but when the third, who was a Democrat, was called for the same purpose, detective Hester discovered that his testimony would tell for the defense rather than for the prosecution, and so, to prevent the defense from using him caused him to be included in the charge as one of the co-conspirators. After he had been induced to sign an affidavit the white witness was brought to Mobile by the defendants to testify in their behalf, and when his name was called the attorney for the United States produced a warrant for his arrest on the same charge, which was conspiring

If there ever was a case of malicious prosecution for political purposes this is one, and it is particu-larly aggravated by the fact that the Commissioner who issued the warrants, instead of conducting the examination himself, at Livingston, where all the defendants and the witnesses live, sent the case to Mobile, thus entailing an immense and unnecessary expense, both upon the defendants and the United States, The arguments of counsel will be heard tomorrow.

DETECTIVE HESTER RECOGNIZED BY RAPHAEL SEMMES AS ONE OF HIS CREW ON THE STEAMER SUMTER-HESTER SAID TO HAVE MURDERED A MESSWATE

MOBILE, Oct. 25 .- During the trial of Col. Wetmore, on Friday, the United States detective, chief prosecutor and witness for the Governwas instantly recognized by Capt. ment, Raphael Semmes, who was present at the trial, as one of his crew of the steamer Sumter. Hester came forward and at once confirmed the Captain's recognition by offering his hand. Hester was appointed master's mate by the Captain, and at Gibraltar, while a Midshipman, was temporarily in charge of the steamer. Capt. Semmes states that Hester shot and killed a messmate who was lying in his bank, it was supposed asleep, and subsequently

THREE YOUNG MEN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 25 .- A distressing accident occurred in Panola County, Miss., last Wednesday, Four young men were hunting deer in Taliahatchie bot tom and became separated. One of them, Benjamin Mitchell, while pursuing a path through the cane-break, observed the cane shaking ahead of him, and, thinking it was caused by deer, fired the contents of a double-barreled shot-gun, loaded with buck-shot, and hearing screams, rushed to the spot and found Thomas Mosby one of his companions, lying dead, shot through the head; David White, another comrade, shot in the head and mortally wounded; and the third one, S. W. Johnson, severely wounded. All are very respectably connected, and the deplorable accident has brought mourning and sorrow to many homes.

A CELEBRATION AT UNION COLLEGE. SCHENECTADY, Oct. 25 .- The students of Union College, including the Medical Department at Albany, made a grand torch-light parade last Friday night in honor of the completion of the dome on the new chapel. About 300 men were in line, and after the march an essay, oration, and poem were delivered. song composed for the occasion was also sung. The whole affair was a success, and the costumes and trans-parencies were very fine. Sullivan's band of Albahy led the procession.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN THE UNITY IN-

SURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON. BOSTON, Oct. 25 .- The Unity Mutual Life nsurance Company of Boston is in trouble. A portion of its members have appealed to the Insurance Commissioner to have the financial condition of the Company examined, claiming that there are "irregularities." The Commissioner is understood to have taken preliminary measures by sending to the officers of the Company a set of blanks to be filled up and returned; to him. To this the officers reply by refusing to make any returns, alloging that they are not a legal society within the meaning of the statutes of the Commonwealth, and therefore not answerable to this tribunal.

TRACES OF THE MILFORD BANK ROBBERS DIS-

Boston, Oct. 25 .- A lad residing in Leominster, while hunting in that town on Friday, dis-covered traces of the Milford Bank robbers. A tra trunk was found in the woods, with envelopes each marked with the amount of money they contained when deposited in the Milford Bank. One envelope is marked. "\$7,000 of Cincinnati bonds." Near the tio trunk were found a pair of overails, lacket, dark-ianterns, and a mark.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARLIST WAR.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE SHIPMENT OF WAR MATERIALS FROM ENGLAND FOR THE CARLISTS-SHARP REPLY OF LORD DERBY-DON ALFONSO SAID TO HAVE ABANDONED THE CAUSE OF DON

The Spanish Embassador in London recently made representations to Lord Derby, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that supplies of arms and other material of war manufactured in Eagland were frequently shipped for the Carlists in Spain, and requested that vigilance be exercised by the British authorities to prevent such violations of neutrality.

To this Lord Derby sharply replied that the indefinite continuance of the war in Spain showed a lack of patriotism and energy, and, if the Spanish navy was vigilant, the landing of arms for the Carlists would be impossible. MADRID, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874. The Republicans have completed the work of for-

tifying the line of the Ebro, and an active movement against the Carlists is expected to begin im-The Correspondencia has a report that Don Alfonso, with 400 followers, has crossed the Ebro, having abandoned the cause of Don Carlos, and intending

to return to France. THE REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE SPANISH GOV-ERNMENT TO THAT OF FRANCE.

The diplomatic note sent by the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, the Marquis de la Vega de Ar-mijo, to the Duke Decazes, French Minister of Foreign

The Ambassador then says that he should have a perfeet right to cast the responsibility of all that is happening, not upon the agents of the French Government, but upon that Government itself, which, after and taken a solemn engagement, adds the violation of that engagement to the non-observance of or that engagement to the again addresses himself he French Foreign Minister, demanding that the cetion Carlism finds in France should definitively e. The Spanish Gevernment believes that a vigor-flort would be much less costly than the constant mass entailed upon France by the prolongation is war. If considerable French forces were posted that requirer in combination with the Spanish authorities now administering the French frontier Departments were replaced by others who would act in conformity with the declared wishes of the French Government, the war could not be prolonged, because Bayonne, Pau, Oloron, Perpignan, & ... would cease to be permanent hotoeds of conspiracy. The note remarks that Portugal has also a very long frontier, and that if France had followed the example of that country the complaints the Spanish Empassador is now, by order of his Government, compelled to address to the French Cabinet need never have been made. In conclusion, the note draws attention to the anomaly presented by fiberal France identifying herself, doubties against her will, with absolutism in Spain.

CASE OF COUNT VON ARNIM. TESTIMONY NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE PRE-LIMINARY INQUIRY-THE PUBLIC TRIAL TO BE-

GIN EARLY IN DECEMBER. LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874.

A special dispatch from Berlin to The Pall Mall Gazette says that the judge who has been intrusted with the duty of making a preliminary inquiry into the case of Count Arnim is expected back on Monday from Paris, where he is collecting evidence. The taking of the testimony of Prince Hohenlohe, the German Embassador at Paris, and of Prince Bis marck, only remains to complete the preliminary

BERLIN. Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874. It is expected that the public trial of Count Arnim will begin early in December next. Prince Bismarck will be the principal witness for the prosecution. BERLIN, Oct. 25, 1874.

The Supreme Tribunal has confirmed the decision of the lower court rejecting Count von Arnim's appeal for release.

Prince Hohenlohe has gone to Varzin to see Prince

POLITICS IN FRANCE. COUNT DE CHAMBORD URGED TO RETURN 10,

FRANCE-THE DUKE DE BROGLIE LIKELY TO RE-ENTER THE CABINET-A LETTER FROM PRINCE LONDON. Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874. This afternoon's Standard has a special dispatch from Paris saying that the Legitimists are strongly

PARIS, Oct. 25, 1874. The Paris Presse publishes an article of a semiofficial character which is supposed to foreshadow

programme in the form of a letter condemning the reactionary and clerical policy of the Imperialist

The Foreign Office is informed that the troubles in Montenegro are of small importance, growing out of the frequently recurring encounters

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TIFLIS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874. A dispatch from Tiflis brings intelligence of a destructive fire in the business portion of that city. At the time the telegram was sent the theater had been entirely destroyed, and upward of a hundred stores burned out. The fire was still raging.

tricts. T. A. Hoffman, jr., was nominated for Congress from the Hd District, and a man named Legrand from the Hd. and candidates for Congress from the Hd and HId Dis-TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The surface of Saintage at the Company of Binghamton, the contractor for the calargement of the Champian Canal, field his bonds on Saturday, giving sureties to the amount of \$20,000.

urging the Count de Chamberd to return to France.

the Duke de Broglie's return to the Cabinet.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has issued a political

THE TROUBLES IN MONTENEGRO. REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY THE PORTE TO THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

VIENNA, Oct. 25, 1874.

between hostile classes. The Porte promises to punish the murderers, and the trouble is considered settled.

THE POPE ON AFFAIRS IN FRANCE. PARIS, Oct. 25, 1874. A dispatch from Rome says: "The Pope yes-

Octavius Rameau has been commissioned a Pienipotentiary of Hayti to the Courts of England, France, and Spain. President Gonzales of Santo Domingo has issued a decree authorizing the contraction of a foreign loan to the amount of \$5,000,000, and has appointed José Manuel Glas agent to negotiate it. It is stated that the Canadian Government has decided to institute inquiry into the affairs of the Montreal Custom-house, in view of the grave charges against the management of that branch of the revenue. The inquiry will be conducted by three Commissioners.

A telegram from London says: "In conequence of an application made by a centleman, naturalized in 1873 in this country, to be allowed the rights and privileges of a British subject in Gibraltar, the opinion of the law officers of the Crown has been

the opinion of the law officers of the Crown has been taken as to whether a certificate of naturalization granted in the United Kingdom extended to the colonies. Her Majesty's Government are advised that the operation of the imperial enactment is clearly confined to the United Kingdom, and that a certificate of naturalization granted under either of the acts of 1844 or 1870 confers upon an airen no right or privilege in a British colony. As this subject is one of general interest, and with a view to remove any doubts which may exist in the colonies upon the point, it is desirable that the state of the law should be made known in a circular dispatch to all the colonies."

THE TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS. Boston, Oct. 25 .- A meeting was held to-

night at Faneuil Hall, to discuss the treatment of crimipals. Wendell Paillips was the principal speaker. He said, the three great problems civilization is called upon to consider, are poverty, disease and crime. The fact that three-fourths of the disease, and more than onehalf of the crime were among the poorer classes, shows how closely connected the three problems are. The man who has once committed crime never believed again, and when

shoes.

James Crowley, a sailor, aged 28 years, was shot and killed in Baithnere vesterialy afternoon by Daniel R kinghan, another sailor. The evidence choised at the coroner's inquest webt to show that the shouting was accidental, and English, who had been attacked, was discharged from custody.

....Donald McKay's new sloop-of-war was

....John S. Colby, aged 43 years, an engineer, was found drowned in a ditch yesterday in East Boston, where he resided. The drowning is supposed to have been accidental. J. H. Lord, teas and coffee: C. S. Barbour, truits; S. Bearse, jr., hais and caps; C. C. McAlevy, furniture; and J. Beicher, boots and about.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

If never believed again, and when he is consequently driven to crime once more he is not to blame, but the Church and State, that have never held out their hands to keep him. There is not a city in the land but that is, to a great extent, governed by its criminal classes. Boston cannot choose a Mayor till it has consulted the frequenters of the grog-shops. At the close of Mr. Phillips's speech, the Rev. Wm. Bradley was introduced, and read a series of resolutions, setting forth the doesrine that prisons should be reformatory institutions, and the officers should be humane and earnest in their efforts to save criminals. COMMUNISTIC NOMINATIONS IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Oct. 25 .- Workingmen of Communistic tendencies met in the north-western part of this city to-day and nominated a fall licket for county officers